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FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. WHITELAW REID, of New York.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago the Republican State Central Committee issued a pamphlet entitled "The Disloyal Record of scribes the situation as it exists in the the Indiana Democracy." The Journal desires to borrow or purchase a copy of this pamphlet, and requests that anyone possessing a copy communicate at once with the editor of this paper.

THE Democratic press of Indiana seems to regard it a pleasure as well as a political duty to assail manufacturing | and destruction of property, and industries.

Ir was said of Oliver Goldsmith that he "wrote like an angel and talked like a Poor Poll." The Hon. Whitelaw Reid charms equally as a writer and speaker.

Now that Senator Quay and ex-Senator Platt have got into the Republican band wagon the procession is ready to move. It promises to be a great procession and a long time passing a given point.

HERETOFORE the man who caused two blades of grass to grow in place of one was considered a public benefactor; but now, in this country, in the estimation of the Democratic free-trade organ, the man who brings a new manufacturing enterprise to a State is akin to a malefactor.

THE report which Mr. Reid brought to the West, that every Republican of note in New York is heartily at work for the Republican ticket, will not interfere with the regular publication of the standing editorial in Democratic printing offices to the effect that Ex-Senators Platt and Miller are sulking.

A RECENT meeting of the Cobden Club, in London, is reported as being a very dreary affair, as everywhere governments are adopting the protective policy, while the only organizations working for the Cobden free-trade theory are the Cobden Club and the Democratic party in the United States.

July 14, 1892, Mr. Cleveland wrote to Ralph E. Hoyt as follows:

I think that no sincere advocate of honset tariff can be dissatisfied with the position the Democratic party has assumed on

a protective tariff is unconstitutional, and that a tariff must be for revenue

THE peculiar and indefensible feature of "sympathy strikes" is that the men who quit work without any grievance against their employers seem to have no respect for the contracts into which they had previously entered. It is, apparently, their belief that only the employers, not they, are to regard a contract as sacred and binding. Some object lessons in business honesty might be of benefit.

ADLAI STEVENSON has accepted an invitation to speak at Herndon, Ky. which town has the distinction of being his birth-place. Adlai is right in going wherever he is invited and in getting what honor and attention he can during the campaign, for his season of prominence is short. It is a forgetful world, and in a year or so people will be saying to each other: "Let's see; what was the name of the fellow on the ticket with Cleveland in '92?"

THE Legislature of Tennessee is mainly responsible for the present disgraceful condition of affairs in that State. It was convened in special session several months ago to consider the situation and take measures to avert trouble. The situation even then was critical, and there was every reason to apprehend trouble if semething decisive was not done. The Legislature was in session several weeks, and while it did a good many inconsequential things. did practically nothing in the direction indicated. It neither abolished the convict-labor system nor did anything to mitigate its evil features. Its action seemed to be dictated entirely by political favoritism and commercial greed. The result is seen in the present reign of anarchy in the mining districts. It is hardly necessary to say that the Legislature is overwhelmingly Demo-

A DISPATCH from Buffalo, describing the concentration of troops there, says: The impression created upon the strikers railroad companies are making a powerful demonstration. The men do not all pause to discriminate between the railroads. The presence of the State troops is regarded as

the companies. If this is the strikers' view of the case they are greatly mistaken. The militia do not represent the railroad companies, but the law. They are called out to

an evidence of the corporate strength of

protect the railroad companies in the exercise of their legal rights. They would be called out equally if necessary to protect a single railroad employe against an attack upon his life or property by the New York Central or any other company. There is something in this country higher than all corporations, and it can be invoked for the protection of the humblest citizen as well as for a railroad company. This is the law, and the safety of society depends upon its observance and enforcement. If the New York Central should try to prevent their late employes from exercising their-rights as citizens, or should fire their houses and defy the law, the militia would be called out to protect the employes as they are now to protect the railroads.

A TIME FOR VIGOROUS ACTION.

The spectacle now presented in the States of New York and Tennessee is calculated to set Americans thinking. In both of these States there is an insurrection so formidable as to require the calling out of the State militia to protect property, preserve the peace and enforce the law. In each case the insurrection grows out of labor troubles, that in New York being directly connected with a strike and that in Tennessee with an uprising of free miners against convict labor.

The present is no time to discuss the merits of the controversies which have given rise to these insurrections. The only question properly before the American people at present is their suppression and the complete establishment of law and order. The Journal uses the word insurrection deliberately, for no other as accurately de-States named. In each case the persons engaged in them are in an attitude of defiance of civil authority, and are only held in check through fear of the military. In each case there is an organized resistance to the law, which has been accompanied by violent interference with the rights of others the attitude of the insurgents is still one of hostility and defiance of the civil authorities. This constitutes an insurrection, no matter what those engaged in it may think. Discussion as to the right or wrong of the original controversy is not to the point; under our system there is no right and no wrong that can justify such proceedings as have been recently witnessed in the States named. It is due to the American people and to the credit of the American name that the Governors o these States take vigorous measures to put down the insurrections. Let it be established, once for all, and that right speedily, that this is a country of law. It is a time for vigorous ac-

DEMOCRATIC ABUSE OF OLD SOLDIERS.

The announcement of the Louisville

Courier-Journal that "the robber tariff and the robber pension list" must go when the Democrats shall have come into power will provoke comment and rouse indignation among those whom it stigmatizes as "red-nosed patriots" and "bummers who lie about groggeries and brothels," meaning the men who draw pensions. Democrats will say that these statements are made by a Democratic paper in Kentucky, and that no Democratic paper in Indiana has any desire to assail the pension laws. Let us see about that. After the election of 1890, when the Democratic party had carried two-thirds of the House and about everything in sight, the Sentinel jumped to the conclusion that the Democracy was in the saddle for all time. In the issue of Nov. 18, 1890, while in its delirium of joy over the prospect of possessing the world. That position, bear in mind, is that | true to the Democratic instinct, the Sentinel turned upon the "old soldier, assuming that the Democratic machine would have no further use for him. In that issue was printed an editorial which begins with charging pension extravagance upon the Harrison administration, and a Washington dispatch predicting the doubling of the pension expenditure and that it would cause the Democratic House to "have a fit." Commenting upon the dispatch, the Sentinel

The Democratic House ought to "have a t" when it faces the proposition to pay this enormous sum, and one effect of the fit ought to be to extend this burden on the tax-payers no further. There is a limit to human endurance, and pension-grabbers are getting very close to it.

After giving some comparisons show ing the extent to which the "pensiongrabbers" had got in their work, the

Sentinel continued as follows: The present administration is largely re sponsible for this condition. In 1888 the pension payment in round numbers was \$79,000,000. In two years it has more than doubled, according to the estimate above given. Deserters and dishonorably discharged men have been put on the rolls.

A halt must be called. If the soldier vote has to be purchased at such prices, the Democratic party cannot afford to do the buying. We are reaching a point where "the soldiers' friend" will be the peo-

If any paper has printed anything more insulting and slanderous regarding the pensioner than the declaration that "deserters and dishonorably discharged men have been put upon the pension rolls," and that the "soldier vote" is purchasable, the Journal has failed to see it. As a matter of fact, a commission of army officers was created several years ago to consider all cases where there were errors regarding charges of desertion and to remove them where the records were at fault. It was not until this Democratic House came in that hundreds of bills were intion. So indignant were the veterans of Indiana at this attempt to reinstate deserters and give them honorable discharges that the G. A. R. department encampment denounced it in resolutions which were sent to the Indiana

Perhaps the Sentinel will reprint the editorial from which the above quotations are made and tell the veterans whether the country has yet reached "the point where the 'soldiers' friend' will be the people's enemy."

WHILE the accounts concerning the capture of General Anderson by the Tennessee insurgents differ in details, prevent the destruction of property and | they agree in the fact that it was accom-

plished by a cowardly trick. He was treating with the miners under a flag of truce and relying on a sense of honor which, it seems, they did not possess.

WHAT are the Fall River authorities about that they do not place Miss Bridget Sullivan under arrest? The fact that her "important evidence" did not occur to her mind until she learned "what the police suspected," namely, that Miss Borden was guilty of the murder, is of itself & suspicious circumstance. Appearances at this distance are quite as much against Bridget as the daughter of the house.

IF the next Methodist General Conference 18 held in Indianapolis, as now seems probable, this place will be made memorable as the scene of a fierce and final contest of Methodist sisters for the right of representation. Editor Buckley may expect to find such a phalanx of feminine fighters arrayed against him as he never encountered be-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Of a Reflective Turn. "She is of so reflective a turn, don't you know." "What, that giddy thing?" "I mean her only opinions are reflections of

other people's." Unworthy His Notice. "James," said Mr. Newrox, "you can take that there 'Paradise Lost' down to the secondhand store and sell it for what you can get. Feller toid me to-day that the man that wrote it

didn't make as much as \$100 out of it." Tommy Accounts for It. Mr. Figg (impressively) -Here is an account in the paper of one more boy who went into the

river on Sunday and got drowned.

Tommy-I 'spect his folks kept him so busy through the week goin' to school and runnin errants that he didn't have no chance to learn to More Law Against the Poor Man.

"You are charged with running along the sidewalk at a rapid rate and knocking people down," said the police justice. answered the prisoner.

"No. sir; you have not. If you want to do that sort of thing you must own a bicycle." A Born Sport.

The reformed gambler had gone into legitimate business, and had made a failure of it. "Great snakes, man!" said the expert who was going over the books, "how came you to get out so many worthless accounts? You must have known fully two-thirds of these people were the poorest kind of pay."

"Yes," admitted the "business man," "that's so. But just think of the excitement I had in wondering whether I would ever get anything out of them or not."

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is the opinion of the New York Commercial Advertiser, that with all his writing the pen is yet to be found with which Cleveland can write his title clear.

CHAIRMAN CARTER is said to have one of the requisites of a successful political leader, in that he knows how to keep his mouth closed, and also knows when to open it. SENATOR FELTON says: "There is every reason to believe that California will give

to Harrison a majority as large as in 1888, and that it will be enough to convince the Republicans of the East that we are still true in the faith. THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat offers Mr. Cleveland \$50 a day for a fifty-line epistle until Nov. 8, after which it proposes to cut down the pay to 3 cents a pound. Here is a

money to contribute to that Western campaign fund. THE New Jersey Republicans are taking hold of the campaign as though they expected to win. More Republican clubs have been organized in northern New Jersey than was ever the case in any other national campaign, and some very lively

chance for the candidate to earn some

meetings have been held. A PHILADELPHIA paper tells of a novel electrical campaign device which has been placed in front of the First Ward Union Republican Club-house, 1514 South Sixth street, where it attracts a great deal of attention. It is composed of 178 incandescent electric globes of red, white and blue, which are so placed as to form the words "Harrison, Reid and Victory." It covers the entire front of the house, and was admired by all who saw it. The device is considered the handsomest thing of the kind ever erected.

CONGRESSMAN J. C. BURROWS, of Michigan, says: "All this talk about a Republican slumpall through the West and Northwest this fall is only done to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and to try Republicans rattled. Take Minnesota and Wisconsin, over which so much talk is flying, they are both surely Republican, Michigan was, as you know, gerrymandered into electoral districts, but we wil elect ten of the fourteen electors, and will do our level best to make it eleven. We will elect all our Congressmen except four, and will make Rice Governor by a majority that may reach 25,000. The West 18 all right."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is alleged that not one of Johann Stranss's family can waltz a step, although they have been writing dance music for three generations.

MRS. A. E. W. ROBERTSON, of Muscagee, Ind. T., has completed the translation of the New Testament from the original Greek into the Creek language. The University of Ohio has conferred upon her the degree of doctor of philosophy in recognition of her scholarly attainments.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, the apostle of the slaughter-house school of art, has settled himself permanently in Moscow, and is going to paint a series of huge pictures representing the principal events of the French invasion in 1812. Verestchagin's models will have a hard time, as he proposes to submit them to processes of severe freezing, in order to reproduce Napoleon's retreat with true Kalmuck realism.

THE late Suleiman Pasha, known to history as the luckless hero of Shipka pass, where twelve thousand Russian and Turkish soldiers lost their lives in the frightful carnage, was a most reserved and unostentations man. He was tall and gaunt in figure, with a rude and wrinkled face and a short red beard and mustache. When in the field he slept on the ground under a piece of canvas stretched over two sticks. and fared like his men. His contempt of red tape was excessive, and he cut many a Gordian knot of diplomatic intricacy with

THE renting of Canadian fishing privileges to Americans has become a great business. Price Brothers & Co. own nearly all the Sagneney country, and last year sold to Richard Bliss, of New York, for a club of eight members, certain fishing troduced to remove the charge of deser- ten years for \$35,000. Each member can rent his privilege, and it is likely that "although on pleasure bent they have a frugal mind," for this year \$6,000 has been paid for three of these privileges. There are not less than three hundred Americans who yearly rent salmon streams in Canada,

paying therefor from \$2,000 to \$8,000. SULEIMAN PASHA, whose death was re ported last week, was commander of the Turkish forces in the war with Russia in 1877. He tried to take Shipka pass, in the Balkans, and one of the bloodiest battles of the last twenty years resulted. General Ghourko repulsed bim, however, Later he tried without success to relieve Plevna, and was defeated by the Grand Duke Viadimir. Finally, in a three days' contest, he was overcome by Ghourko near Viadimir. Finally, in a three days' con-test, he was overcome by Ghourko near terogatories, said he did not telegraph to matter within the order. He accused him Adrianople, and Constantinople was at the any one in Philadelphia of his coming, but of loading the bank with securities that

THE BEAUTIES OF "OUR SYSTEM"

More Light Upon the Rotten Management of Iron Hall Finances.

Worse Than Worthless "Investment" of About \$90,000 and Another Little Block of \$30,000 Neatly Disposed of.

Stockwell, Assignee of the "Snap Bank," One of the Prime Movers in the Clique.

Somerby Pulling Davis Into the Mire with Some Glee-Queer"Cash Ticket" for Over \$10.000-Know-Nothing Truste s

AFTER STOCKWELL'S SCALP. Why the Case in Court Goes On-Some In-

cidental Developments. It was made evident yesterday why the plaintiffs in the Iron Hall receivership case did not rest their case upon the testimony already taken and ask for the appointment of a receiver at once, after officially informing the court of the failure of the "snap bank." They are after assignee Stockwell's scalp. Most of the questions put at Mr. Somerby, who was again on the rack yesterday, were clearly to that end, and much was elicited to show that Stockwell is one of the leading spirits in the clique of Iron Hallers who have wrecked the bank and the order.

Incidentally several other things were developed. That mysterious sum ranging anywhere from \$84,000 to \$96,000, the plaintiff's counsel were trying to get track of when court adjourned a week ago, was "invested" in "old" and "new" stock recognized as having any value, and the new has been worthless since April. Then it came out that when that "gift" of \$170,000 was made to the bank, \$200,000 was carried from here to Philadelphia. The other \$30,000 is "invested".in securities of unknown value in the hands of this same Stockwell. He holds them in trust for Davis, and Davis is under \$5,000 bond to the order! Then it was learned that for a couple of years or more Davis carried a "cash ticket," representing a mythical building account, in his cash drawer, amounting to over \$10,000, in order to balance his books! And this, in the words of his clerk, was "charged off" the books a few days ago. The beauties of "our system" are beyond the comprehension of the everyday financier.

Another fact developed yesterday was that Somerby proposes to make Supreme Cashier Davis out just a big and just as black a pot as he is a kettle. And when a certain class or people fall out the public is likely to learn some facts, though whether honest people will get their due or not is an open question.

SOMERBY AGAIN ON THE STAND. Worthless "Investment" of Funds-Stockwell

One of the Conspirators. The Iron Hall receivership case was resumed in Judge Taylor's court yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, with Freeman D. Somerby, supreme justice of the order, in the witness-chair. He was questioned by Mr. Harris, and said be had been to Philadelphia-was there on Monday and Tuesday of this week. He stated that the bank there had made an assignment to Mr. Stockwell, who was the solicitor of the bank, and was also an accountant to a local branch of the Iron Hall. Witness believed that Stockwell owned stock in the Iron Hall Building Association, of Philadelphia. This company had not erected any building, but had put in a foundation last year. Could not say how much money the Iron Hall had on deposit in that bank when he got there last Monday. The attorneys made a claim for a debt of \$713,000 in behalf of the Supreme Sitting against the bank. Demand was made between 11 A. M. and 12 M. Monday, and again in the afternoon. The assignment was made in the evening, about 6 o'clock. Thought the \$713,000 included the \$88,000 that has been referred to. There was nothing said about this in the directors' meeting, except that Mr. Hayes said it was not a deposit, but should be charged off as an investment made by the supreme trustees of the Iron Hall. The report of the investment should be in the hands of the supreme trustees. Witness thought it was invested in bank stock. "It was the old Philadelphia bank stock, it is now the Mutual Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company-the bank has failed. Part of the securities is in stock in the bank under its former name and some under its present name. I have not had



any opportunity of investigating the bank since the report was made here. Would not be willing to state that the bank stock under whatever name it was called was of very much value."

ADMITS IT IS A DEAD LOSS. "You would say it ought to be wiped ou as a dead loss?"

"Yes, that's the way it looks to me. I never looked at it until this suit was brought." "You say the demand made on behalf of

the Iron Hall for the \$170,000 was included among the \$713,000. By whom was it madef "By Mr. Smith. I heard it made." "You thought it right to include the

"Not as a debt, because of the manner in which it was placed there by the order." "You will not say you had a right to give that money away to anybody you had a

"No sir, we had not, but under the peculiar circumstances of this case. It was not intended as a gift, but to protect the order in what it had already there in jeopardy. Mr. marriss interrogatories were th directed to a paper that was made at the time. Mr. Somerby said he never saw the paper, but that he had been advised of its contents by Dr. C. H. Baker. The first he heard of it was on the day the bank was

reopened. mercy of the Russian. He was degraded from his rank and sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years, but this decree was changed into exile as Governor of Bagdad. twenty or twenty-five miles from Philagel- City bonds; also, that he came to

phis, and Newman was at Springfield, Mass. Dr. Pancoast, he said, took only a nominal interest in the bank, as witness himself did. This referred to the meeting held at the bank on Monday of this week. Those present were Pancoast, the president; M. C. Davis, one of the trustees, who went with the attorneys; the witness, Dubois, who lives at Camden; McMeachim, of Philadelphia; Williams, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Cole. Hayes is not a director. Stockwell, the solicitor, was there. He is not a director. C. P. Wood, who lives at Cam-

bridge, Mass., was there. SAYS HE WAS FOR THE ORDER. "Mr. Somerby, when you left Indianapolis on the adjournment of the court last Saturday, had you at that time any information touching the assignment of the

bank?" "No, sir. I did not expect it at that "You didn't go for the purpose of assist-

ing in the assignment?" 'No. sir: I went in the interest of the Iron Hall. I used my best endeavors to have it all turned over to the Iron Hall. There was no discussion about the \$170,000. There was a decided opposition to having the bank broken up. I wanted them to turn over everything to the Su-preme Sitting. The directors, person-ally, had little to say. Mr. Hayes was persistent in his position that the \$170,000 was not a part of the debt o the bank to the Iron Hall; that it was placed there by free consent for the purpose of benefiting the bank, and was not to be considered a liability. "It was ad-vanced by M. C. Davis primarily to the directors of the bank. That is what Hayes claimed. Hayes claims he does not know where it came from, but that it was fur-



nished for use to protect the bank against loss. It was Mr. Hayes's position that it was given to the directors to be used for the benefit of the bank. He takes that po-

sition to make the bank solvent." The witness then went back to the bank trouble of last April. He spoke of a resolution that was read at a directors' meeting held at that time. "You testified that before Davis came somebody telegraphed for him to come with funds; who was that?"

"Mr. Williams. I told him to do so on Saturday and Davis came on Sunday at noon. Never asked how much funds were to be used. It was supposed when he was sent for that the bank would open immediately and when he came he was prepared for the financial arrangement to make as an individual matter or in any other way. I asked some questions in the meeting. My answers were not satisfactory and from that time I took no interest in the meeting on Sunday afternoon. The resolution was then read by Mr. Harris. It was as follows:

Whereas, There has been an impairment of the capital stock of this corporation, resulting in the taking possession of the affairs of said cor-poration by the Superintendent of Banking; and Whereas. The counsel of this corporation in proceedings pending at the instance of the Com-monwealth in Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Philadelphia county, expressed the ability of the stockholders of this corporation to pay into

impairment of its capital, upon no other condi

of capital stock of this company, fully paid, not

tion than that there should be an issue of shares

greater than 4,000 shares of the par value of \$50 Resolved, That we do accept from the stock holders of this corporation the sum of \$170,000 as a contribution to make good the impairment of capital, and that, in consideration of this con tribution, said stockholders shall be entitled to hold no obligation or indebtedness of any sort or kind, right or claim against this corporation saving that this corporation shall be considered as being entitled to issue and maintain as issued four thousand shares of its full-paid stock of the

par value of \$50 each. "Who spoke on the resolution?" "No one, It was all prepared. It was read by Mr. Hayes or Mr. Stockwell, and then adopted. "Did Stockwell approve of the propriety of the proceeding or condemn it?"

STOCKWELL KNEW ALL ABOUT IT. "There was no comment made. He made no objection. It was moved that it be passed, and it went right through. The bank examiner was in the building, and immediately on adjournment Stockwell and Hayes went down stairs and had an inter-"It was known that it was Iron Hall

money, no matter where it came from?" "Yes, sir."
"Did Mr. Stockwell know of it?" "As much as any one. He had all the dealings with Mr. Davis. I understand the resolution was drawn by Stockwell."

"Who informed you!" "Mr. Glading, Mr. Baker, and I am not sure but Mr. Haves spoke of it.' The Davis paper was then read. It was

Whereas, The Mutual Benefit, Surety, Trust and Safe Deposit Company has been closed and taken possession of by the Superintendent of Banking of Pennsylvania, on the ground of im-pairment of capital; now we the undersigned members of the Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall do hereby declare and assert that we have urgently requested and solicited M. C. Davis, supreme cashier of the Order of the Iron Hall, to advance or loan for the time being, in order to put the said banking company in good financial standing, the sum of \$200,000, and we request that the sum be put in the poesession of J. Henry Hayes, secretary and treasurer of said banking company, for the use aforesaid. And we do each of us hereby agree to assume our inility for the said act dividual chare of responsi of the said M. C. Davis,

in witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 4th day of April, 1892,
AMOS H. HOSMER, S. V. J. (Sup. Vice-justice.) E. W. ROUSE, S. T. (Sup. Trustee.) J. H. ECKERTY, Chairman Finance Com. JOSEPH GLADING, Chairman of Laws.

C. H. BAKER, M. D., S. M. D. (Supreme Medical Director.) J. HENRY HAYES, Secy. Sup. Trustees. Received the above amount, \$200,000, April J. HENRY HAYES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Witness went on to testify that Davis said, "You are in the hole, boys, and I will help you out."
"How did he propose to do it?"

"He said that was his business, and that it could be done without any trouble, and all could be made right. I then ceased my inquiry. During the meeting it was agreed that Stockwell better go and see the com-missioner. He did so, and reported that the commissioner said if the bank raised the money he would allow it to open the following morning. Then I left the city, contidently expecting the troubles were over. Mr. Davis said he could arrange for any amount necessary that Williams asked for. Williams was bond clerk. I knew Davis was going to use Iron Hall funds, and everybody in that meeting knew it."
"Including Mr. Stockwell!"

"Yes, sir."

SON-IN-LAW FROZEN OUT. Mr. Somerby continued: "I attempted to interrogate the meeting as to the position the Iron Hall would be placed in, and Mr. Davis said if he had anything to do with it the Iron Hall would not be mentioned in it. Stockwell was there, I think, when Mr. Davis mentioned this. Hayes, Davis and myself talked about McMeachim's resignation. That was in our own social meeting. two or three hours before. Both Davis and Hayes met me very abruptly that morning on my appearance at the bank, and treated me with a great deal of discourtesy; for what reason I did not know. They immediately began to state that before they had a directors' meeting they wanted some consions from me, and Davis said he wante to get rid of McMeachim on the executive committee, and that I must offer his resignation and appoint some one else right

then and there." "Why did he say he wanted to get rid of him!"

Indianapolis and borrowed money of him (Davis) for the purpose of paying interest and then did not pay it. They labored with me some time to remove him. Davis said. 'I won't put the money into the bank or do anything unless this is settled.' said I wouldn't remove any officer without due trial. Finally Hayes went out and brought in McMachim, and, after a few words with me, he wrote his resignation and handed it to me. I accepted Mr. Sayre, as far as I could, in making the appointment for adjuster. I think it was on Monday, the 18th of April, this occurred, The directors met in the room of The Problem Solved (the paper of the order)."
"Was it understood by you and the other

Iron Hallers that this was under control of Mr. Stockwell, the solicitor of the bank?" "Not more than of Mr. Haves and Mr. Williams, who were associated with him. It was agreed the matter should be put in the shape it was. "Where was the president of the bank at that time!"

"In Florida."

DAVIS'S CLERK EXAMINED. The next witness called was Charles Morrison, clerk for Supreme Cashier Davis, in the Iron Hall, this city. He entered the office in March, 1889, for a time worked with Daniel Knefler and in September last succeeded Mr. Knetler, Charles Taylor taking the second clerkship that he (Morrison) had held before.

"What books are kept in your depart-ment showing the financial affairs of the corporation?

"A cash-book and disbursement book showing the warrants paid in the different funds. Instead of there being two sides to the cash-book there is but one. The disbursement book shows as the other side of the cash-book. There are four disbursement books-the benefit fund, the final claims, the life division and the general fund. The reserve fund goes on the regu-"You get the money in gross and send the

reports to the supreme accountant's office and enter on your books as he distributes "Yes, sir. We strike a balance to show how much cash we receive every morning.
All I look at is the bulk of cash."

"Does the general fund ever run down so there is nothing in it?" "It is in that condition to-day. There is nothing in it. It has been in that condition ever since I have been there. Salaries, traveling expenses, office expenses, etc., are to be paid out of the general fund." Then they have been running at the expense of the other funds as long as you

have been there!" "That's about the size of it." "How much is your general fund overdrawn?"

"About \$10,000. It is made up of 50 cents a head a year, and \$1 dues, and all supplies sold to local branches-stationery supplies. "Where do the charter fees go?" "I do not know. That is a mystery to

Do you know how much money was taken by Mr. Davis when he went to Philadelphia?" "If you refer to the cheeks issued to J.

Henry Hayes, about that time, I made out two checks for \$75,000 each, \$150,000. "How did the rest get theref" "Mr. Davis drew for \$50,000 additional after he reached Philadelphia. I believe the two checks of \$75,000 each were payable to M. C. Davis or order, I am not certain. Mr. Davis has those checks. This

makes \$200,000," \$30,000 UNACCOUNTED FOR. "Has the \$30,000 surplus ever been returned to the treasury of the Iron Hall!" "It has never been. The whole \$200,000 is charged to the Mutual Bank as a de-

"What will your books show the bank

"They will show \$713,334.70, less \$5,556.49 warrants paid under date of Aug. 6, which bave to be deducted. They paid some warrants and sent here for a check. We are just that much shead. I have a list of those warrants here. Several of these are for final benefits, others for salaries to of-

ficers. "What banks other than the Philadelphia bank have money on deposit?" "The Capital National, Meridian National and S. A. Fletcher & Co., of this city. The New Jersey Trust has \$2,237." "Have you any item of cash turned over to the trustees as an investment by Mr. Davis?"

"No. sir." "When did Haves send his last statement of the condition of your account?" "Along in May. I don't think he has made any statement since. "Then the Iron Hall has no available funds except what may be found in In-

dianapolis to-day and that in Camden, "No, sir. I have a small list that has been applied to the branches. Mr. Davis has some others. The amount is very small. It figures in balancing cash. No check is drawn unless there is a warrant for it. That is Mr. Davis's receipt for the money. There have been four calls made for one-seventh of the reserve fund in the hands of the branches. I believe it foots up in the neighborhood of \$610,000. It comes from the branches about the country. The finance committee that has been going through the Iron Hall books has not gone through Mr. Davis's books. I advised ar. Davis not to allow them to do

Mr. Smith then cross-examined Mr. Morrison up to the noon hour. The witness expressed a very poor opinion of the committee. He didn't think is was doing any actual work. He didn't think the men on the committee knew anything about books. Witness said there had been a "cash ticket" carried for \$10,909.71.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

That "Cash Ticket" Charged Off-Rough on the Investigating Committee. The afternoon session opened with Mr. Morrison on the stand. / "Is that ticket still in existence?"

"It has been charged off the book. That has been done this month. It was carried in the supreme cashier's office. It was represented as building account, and the books called for that much more cash than Mr. Davis had on hand."

"That means that Mr. Davis had that much less cash than his books called for!" "Yes. sir." "What building account was it on!"

"It was supposed to be on the new addition to the Iron Hall Building." "You didn't see this committee at work at ally"

"No. BIT." "Do you think they had sense enough, if they saw an item of cash, to look for the voneher?"

"Oh, they might." "These gentlemen were Messrs. Lamb, Jones, Hovey, Badger and Luckett. How long had they been here before you made

that suggestion to Mr. Davis!" "I don't know. "Wasn't Kneffer in the office before the bringing of this suit?" "I have seen him behind the counter ever since I took possession of the books. He asked permission to write a letter and took

an impression copy. He may have been there oftener, but I have no recollection of it. I don't know in what book he took a copy of that letter." "In what account was this ten-thonsanddollar cash ticket carried in the supreme

ccountant's office!" "It didn't appear in any fund. It was in the cash on hand. It should have shown that he had that much less in the general fund.'

"On June 30, 1890, it showed a balance of \$571, and really should have shown a deficit of \$10,000?" "I am not prepared to say what it should have shown at that time.

"Did you ever report to Somerby that this check of \$10,000 was in the drawer!" "No. sir. I am not the supreme cashier, am a clerk. I never reported it to anybody."
"Did you get any acknowledgment from

this bank of the \$200,000?" "Then your books were out \$200,000?" "I believe so. There was at another time \$84,000 difference between the bank

"Do you remember what was said about "No sir. This continued to be treated by the subreme cashier as money there and the \$200,000 the same way."

"Davis never told you that \$30,000 of this \$200,000 had been invested there for him?"

"Never told me anything about it.

and us. I cannot tell when it occurred."